

**CAMP EDWARDS, BUILDING T-1229**

(Storehouse & Company Administration, Double)

Camp Edwards

Bourne Vicinity

Barnstable County

Massachusetts

**HABS NO. MA-1249-C**

HABS

MASS,

1-Bourne,

1-C-

**PHOTOGRAPHS AND**

**WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA**

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### CAMP EDWARDS, BUILDING T-1229 (STOREHOUSE AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION-DOUBLE)

HABS NO. MA-1290-G  
1249-C

- Location: Building T-1229 is located approximately 150' due south of Beaman road in Block 12 within the south quarter of the Camp Edwards square cantonment, in Barnstable County, Bourne vicinity, Massachusetts.<sup>1</sup>
- U.S.G.S, Special Map, series V814SCPEDWARDS, 1977, (1200-1300 Blocks) Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19, SW corner -370440E 4612520N, NW corner -370580E 4612880N, NE corner -370880E 4612700N, SE corner -370740E 4612360N
- Present Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, leased to Department of the Army and Massachusetts Army National Guard.
- Original Use: Storehouse and Company Administration.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Significance: Building T-1229 is significant as a relatively unmodified representative of a 700 Series Storehouse and Company Administration Building (Built Double).<sup>2</sup> It represents one of eighty-three double storehouses constructed as part of the original 1940 Camp Edwards cantonment.<sup>3</sup> The structure is one of 112 remaining World War II structures in the 1200-1300 blocks of the cantonment.

#### PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

##### A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: Construction of Building T-1229 was begun at the same time as the entire Camp Edwards World War II cantonment, on September 12, 1940, and all essential facilities were completed by December 1, 1940.<sup>4</sup>
2. Architect: Col. Charles D. Hartman Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army (later Brigadier General) and his staff produced and revised the 700 Series plans that were used in the construction of Building T-1229.<sup>5</sup> The Constructing Quartermasters at Camp Edwards during the construction of Building T-1229 were Maj. Harold L. Algeo, (C.E. Res.), Sept. 11 to Nov. 12, 1940; Capt. Carl M. Patee (QMC), Nov. 11 to Jan. 30, 1941; and Capt. Fred E. Robbins (Inf. Res.), Jan. 30, 1941, to completion.<sup>6</sup> The plans were used and modified at Camp Edwards by the architectural-engineering firm of Charles T. Main Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts.<sup>7</sup> In all, over six hundred standard 700 Series drawings were reviewed and approved for use on site by the general contractor.<sup>8</sup>

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3. Original and subsequent owners: In 1935, the Massachusetts State Legislature established the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod as a training area for the National Guard. The Department of the Army entered a 99-year lease with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and developed the camp into a division training area in 1940. In 1953, a portion of the camp was transferred to the Department of the Air Force for construction and maintenance of an airfield designated as Otis Air Force Base. From 1954 to 1974, Camp Edwards continued to function under the U.S. Army as a reserve training center under a permit from the U.S. Air Force. In 1973, base closures caused the Air Force to transfer Otis Air Force Base to the Massachusetts Air National Guard. The U.S. Coast Guard was issued a lease for portions of the installations, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1976. In 1979, the U.S. Army licensed its area at Camp Edwards to the Massachusetts Army National Guard. The World War II temporary structures under consideration in this report are presently under the control of the U.S. Army and the Massachusetts Army National Guard.<sup>9</sup>
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Building T-1229 was part of Block 12 of the Camp Edwards cantonment. The Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa was the builder/contractor. The contracts for the principal construction areas were fixed-fee. Cost estimates were prepared which itemized costs for each structure type complete with utilities and the contractors' fees.<sup>10</sup> The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-1242. The lumber was inspected independently by the Lumber Inspection Bureau Incorporated. Concrete was purchased from the Crystal Concrete Company of Braintree, Massachusetts and the F.V. Lawrence Plant in Falmouth, Massachusetts. Test engineers were employed through the firm of Thompson and Litchfield Company of Boston.<sup>11</sup> Information on individual suppliers of other materials was not available. These were probably purchased from subcontractors in the area.
5. Original Plans and Construction: Building T-1229 was built from 700 Series plan number 700-376 and 700-377. The original plan, Drawing 700-376, used to construct Building T-1229 is currently on file in the Facilities Engineers Office at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. The original cost of the building was estimated at \$5719.80.<sup>12</sup> Noted alterations to the original building plan at the time of construction include the use of 8"-round concrete piers instead of 8"-square foundation piers as specified in the 700 Series plans.
6. Alterations and additions: The sliding door for the loading area has been replaced. Several rooms have been painted and there is a new faucet and water pipe in the supply room.

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B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-1229 was part of a massive, nationwide mobilization program designed to build cantonments to house and train the expanded World War II Army. The 700 Series, and the 800 Series that followed, was a comprehensive set of drawings which could be used interchangeably in creating the various building types. Through the construction of temporary wood-frame buildings such as T-1229, the 1939 housing capacity of 200,000 was increased to 6,000,000 by the close of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. Camp Edwards was the first of the mobilization camps constructed. The plans were so successful that fifty sets of duplicate prints were commissioned for use by other camp builders.<sup>13</sup> In addition, war mobilization buildings are significant for their construction and technological innovation. Techniques such as the standardization of plans, prefabrication of units and assembly-line approach to construction were largely developed in the construction of these mobilization structures.

Building T-1229 is a 700 Series Company Storehouse and Administration building constructed in the main cantonment area of Camp Edwards mobilization cantonment built by the War Department in the fall and winter of 1940. Mobilization cantonments were constructed to house and serve as training bases for approximately 525,000 men drafted for Army service after the declaration of war.

The post was named in honor of Major General Clarence Edwards, World War I commander of the 26th Infantry Division. The camp was leased by the Department of the Army in 1940 and developed into a division training area. It was here that the famous "Yankee Division" 26th Infantry was first assembled and trained for overseas duty in Europe and the South Pacific. The 101st Infantry occupied cantonment blocks 1200 and 1300 on January 10, 1941.

When fully occupied, over 30,000 people lived in the cantonment area. The main cantonment area was organized as a square with a total of twenty-nine regimental blocks for infantry and artillery regiments. Outside the main cantonment additional blocks were constructed for the hospital, logistics, quartermaster depots, "colored" infantry, and service commands.

In its basically unaltered condition Building T-1229 illustrates a common logistics and support structure of a typical World War II cantonment. The large open area, the unfinished flooring and walls, the purely functional plumbing and electrical systems, illustrate the utilitarian function of this structure made necessary by the massive nationwide mobilization effort.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Building T-1229 is a relatively unaltered example of typical 700 Series, Storehouse and Company Administration (Built Double)

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structure. It is a example of World War II mobilization construction and was a prototype for plans used nation-wide. Built according to standard War Department 700 Series plans, Camp Edwards was the first of the mobilization camps constructed. The project was so successful that fifty sets of duplicate prints were commissioned for use by other camp builders.<sup>14</sup>

2. Condition of Fabric: The general condition of Building T-1229 is good. There is some recent graffiti on the interior walls. The concrete slab floor is in good condition. The paint is peeling badly on the exterior.

B. Description of the Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: Building T-1229 is a rectangular building with four entries. The main structure measures 78'-4" long x 25'-4" wide. The height from grade to the roof ridge is approximately 13'.<sup>15</sup> The structure is exactly double the length and the same width as building T-1222.
2. Foundations: Building T-1229 is of slab-on-grade construction. The foundation is in excellent condition.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of Building T-1229 consist of three layers: wooden sheathing laid diagonally, black construction paper, and wooden cove base exterior siding, the standard system used throughout the cantonment. The walls consist of 5-1/16" tongue and groove boards nailed to 2" x 4" studs.
4. Structural system, framing: Building T-1229 and all 700 Series mobilization structures at the cantonment are of light frame construction. The structure has a gable roof with a slope of 5 to 12 and is covered with 3-tab asphalt shingles with gray aggregate. The structure differs from T-1222 in that this building is a double (joined mirror images) version of the standard single storehouse (T-1222).
5. Porches, stoops: The original stoops at the north elevation has been replaced by concrete slabs.
6. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and Doors: There are single wooden exterior entry doors on the east and west walls of Building T-1229 consisting of standard-design four lights over three recessed panels. Wood braces have been added to the door interiors. Both sliding doors (west elevation) are new and consist of sheets of plywood supported by new 2" x 6" support framing. New metal sliding frame tracks are surface-mounted to the structure exterior. These replace the original doors which were composed of two layers of 1" X 6" board laid diagonally on the interior and vertically on the exterior.

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- b. Windows: There are a total of fourteen, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. Four on the west, six on the east, and two each on the north and south elevations. All windows have two locking bolts on the top and bottom. Paint is peeling on the exterior frames and some glazing has been broken and replaced. All except one have security mesh screening.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Building T-1229 is covered by a gabled roof with a slope of 5 to 12. Roofing materials consist of 3-tab asphalt roofing shingles with gray aggregate laid on 1" thick sheathing supported by 2" x 8" rafters at 2'-0" on center.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

- a. Main Floor: Building T-1229, as constructed in 1940, had a gross area of 1,984 square feet. The main floor consists of a single bay containing the two main storage areas separated by a wall composed of 2" x 4" studs to which are nailed 1" x 6" boards running from floor to ridge. Two storage/administrative areas and a lavatory at each end of the building.
- b. Attic: None. The entire volume of the storage bay is open to the roof line. The two smaller rooms have sheetrock wall and ceiling finishes.

2. Stairways: None.

3. Flooring: The floor is slab-on-grade concrete.

4. Wall and Ceiling finishes: The walls and ceiling are unfinished with the exception of the northwest room which has been painted white (ceilings) and purple (walls).

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: There are five, five-panel wooden doors in the structure interior. The door into the large bay has "Supply Room" stenciled in yellow paint over the top panel. The supply-room door has had the original hardware replaced. The door between the supply room and administrative room on the west elevation has been replaced. There is an open doorway between the two main storage areas.

6. Decorative Trim: Due to the austere nature of the construction there was no decorative trim.

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7. Hardware: The original knob and lock sets in the doors and window bolt latches are present. The doors have butt hinges with three screws in each plate. The washroom hardware and electrical system appear original. All light fixtures are original.
8. Mechanical Equipment:
  - a. Heating: None remaining. One room in each half of the structure has a metal opening for a vent and a metal reflector to protect the wall from heat.
  - b. Ventilation: There are ceiling vents in the two smaller rooms at the north and south walls. The bathroom had a screen vent into the main bay (now closed off).
  - c. Lighting: The original luminaires with porcelain enameled (green and white) reflectors are present throughout the structure.
  - d. Plumbing: The bathrooms have small two faucet sinks and toilets. The toilets are white porcelain manufactured by American Standard Radiator and Sanitary Corporation 12-4-1940. The ventilation stack is black iron piping and vents directly upwards through the roof. The water system was shut off at the time of inspection.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and orientation: Building T-1229, and the other buildings of Block 12, are located within the south quarter of the Camp Edwards square cantonment area. The building is located within a complex also containing additional barracks, day rooms, mess halls, administrative structures and logistics facilities.<sup>16</sup>
2. Historical Landscape Design: The building lot is relatively flat and planted in grasses. Two sloped asphalt pads are located along the west elevation and were used as loading ramps.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

- A. Architectural Drawings: Building T-1229 was built from 700 Series plan number 700-376, and supplemented with associated plan number 700-377. Duplicates of the 700 Series plans for Storehouse and Company Administration Buildings Type SA-1 are currently on file at the United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL).
- B. Early Views: No construction photographs of Building T-1229 were located. Historical photographic views of Camp Edwards including construction photographs were located in the Office of History, Fort Belvoir, VA.

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C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Standard Mobilization Drawings 700 Series Plan numbers 700-376 and 700-377.

Real Property Records. Building and Structures, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Base Layout Plan, Otis Air National Guard, Camp Edwards, U.S. Coast Guard, Scale 1:400, revised January 1983, Camp Edwards Facilities Engineers Office.

Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1941, p.148-149. Manuscript on file Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Division, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Camp Edwards Military Reservation, Bourne, Massachusetts. Master Plan, January 1984, Revised February 1985. Massachusetts Army National Guard, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Boston, Massachusetts.

Camp Edwards, Falmouth Massachusetts, Walsh Construction Co., General Contractors. Estimated Cost As Of September 5, 1940 For Storehouse & Co. Administration - S.A.-1 (Built Double). Drawing No. 700-376 from Construction Costs Report, on file Building Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Letter dated August 13, 1956, from D.G. Aronberg of the Walsh Construction Company to Mr. August G. Sperl concerning a review of Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington's, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1972.

2. Secondary and Published sources:

Lenoir Fine and Jesse Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1972.



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K. Alan Snyder. *A Guide to Archival Sources for the Study of World War II Temporary Buildings*. Office of the Corps of Engineers, History Division, Washington, D.C., 1988.

Diane Wasch and Perry Bush. "The Historical Context of World War II Mobilization Construction." Unpublished paper. National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey, Washington, DC., 1989.

D. Likely Sources Not Investigated:

1. Documentary: Additional information of the firms of Charles T. Main (architect engineers) and the Walsh Construction Company (contractors) may be available. Additional data may be available in the National Archives on Col. Charles D. Hartman and his staff who produced and revised the 700 Series Standard Drawings.
2. Oral History: Interviews could be conducted with personnel involved in the construction at Camp Edwards and the military records and local area could be searched for civilian and military personnel who may have worked at the installation.

Prepared by: Keith Landreth, Richard Hayes, Daniel R. Lapp, James Bowman, and Steve Turner  
United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory  
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Camp Edwards, Massachusetts  
August 1990

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The documentation of Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, was undertaken as mitigation documentation by the United States Army, Civil Engineering Research Laboratory (USA-CERL), Champaign, Illinois. The documentation was done to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), Robert J. Kapsch, Chief, the National Park Service. The research was undertaken by Keith Landreth, Daniel R. Lapp, James Bowman, and Steve Turner of USA-CERL on site at Camp Edwards during the summer of 1990. The large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

NOTES:

1. Base Layout Plan, Otis Air National Guard, Camp Edwards, U.S. Coast Guard, Scale 1:400, revised January 1983, Camp Edwards Facilities Engineers Office.
2. Camp Edwards, Falmouth Massachusetts, Walsh Construction Co., General Contractors. Estimated Cost As Of September 5, 1940 For Storehouse and Company Administration. Drawing No. 700-376. p. 19. from Construction Costs Report, on file Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

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3. Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1941, p.148-149. Manuscript on file Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Division, Fort Belvoir, Va.
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5. Lenore Fine and Jesse Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1972, p. 69.
6. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. p. 7. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
7. Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to Nov 1, 1941, p.148-149. Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Office, Fort Belvoir, VA.
8. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. p. 17. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
9. Camp Edwards Military Reservation, Bourne, Massachusetts. Master Plan, January 1984, Revised February 1985. Massachusetts Army National Guard, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Boston, Massachusetts.
10. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
11. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941 Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. p.83 and 90
12. Camp Edwards, Falmouth Massachusetts, Walsh Construction Co., General Contractors. Estimated Cost As Of September 5, 1940 For Storehouse and Company Administration (Built Double) Drawing No. 700-376. p.19, from Construction Costs Report, on file Building Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
13. Letter dated August 13, 1956, from D.G. Aronberg of the Walsh Construction Company to Mr. August G. Sperl concerning a review of Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington's, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1972.
14. Letter dated August 13, 1956 from D.G. Aronberg of the Walsh Construction Company to Mr. August G. Sperl concerning a review of Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington's, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C. (1972)
15. From "Standard 700 Series Drawing 700-376."
16. Base Layout Plan, Otis Air National Guard, Camp Edwards, U.S. Coast Guard, Scale 1:400, revised January 1983, Camp Edwards Facilities Engineers Office.